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HOUSE OF COMMONS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

CONVENTUAL AND MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. T. Chambers, in moving for a select committee to inquire into the numbers and rate of increase of conventual and monastic institutions, and to consider whether any, and if any what, further legislation is required on the subject, observed that he did not consider this as a religious, but as a civil, social, and political question. He calculated the number of convents in England and Ireland at 220, of which 203 were Roman Catholic, showing an increase of 40 per cent. per annum since 1843, when the entire number was only 56. In what relation to the existing law did these bodies stand? Monasteries were open and flagrant violations of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and ought to be dealt with accordingly; convents or communities of females bound by religious vows, had no recognised status, and were ignored altogether by the law; but it was highly undesirable that they should remain so. He proceeded to advert to the unhappy effects often resulting from the adoption of a monastic life, especially where it was embraced unwillingly, and contended that there was no ground on which such institutions could be exempted from the supervision of the constituted authorities. The assertion as to his proposal infringing religious liberty was a mere pretence. There was in these establishments not only a power to imprison and a power to torture, but a power to transport, for it was admitted that these establishments were affiliated to others abroad. Mr. Napier seconded the motion. It was worthy of note that every Roman Catholic country preserved a strict system of legal inspection and control over monastic societies, whereas in England they were practically exempted. He maintained that such bodies were not consonant to the spirit of our laws and institutions. Mr. J. Ball denounced the motion as unjust, as well as irritating and offensive to the feelings of Catholics, and concluded by saying that he should meet with a negative. Mr. Potter referred to the authority of Sir John Forbes, physician to the Queen's household, as to the salubrity of a convent life, and expressed his belief that if Government did not discourage the motion, it would have the most mischievous effects in Ireland. Mr. E. B. Roche opposed the motion as ill-timed, and springing from a spirit of persecution, which he regretted to think was on the increase in this country, and the more because, for every bigot gratified in England, five would probably be offended among the ignorant classes in Ireland. After a few words from Mr. Kennedy against, and Lord Claude Hamilton in favour of the motion, Mr. J. Phillimore hoped the House would not assent to a motion insulting to every one who professed the Roman Catholic Religion. Mr. F. W. Russell, although a Protestant, but representing a Catholic constituency, had never heard of a single instance of restraint being attempted in convents, and was satisfied that, from the strong feeling that existed against them in some quarters, any scandal really existing must be brought to light. He opposed the motion. Mr. Miall, although differing from the Roman Catholic religion as much as any person in that House, should say that no solid ground for the inquiry had been laid—not a single trustworthy fact stated to warrant it. He believed that such motions tended to excite throughout the country a spirit of religious animosity, to encourage which was most unwise, especially at the present crisis. Mr. Cowan thought it would be well to take means to ascertain the facts of the case, with the view of preventing the subject from being stirred in future. Lord John Russell thought the argument in favour of the motion had been completely overthrown by several members who had spoken. Nothing beyond suspicion had been stated to induce the House to consent to the motion, and it was too much to say that in order to get rid of suspicions such an inquiry as was now proposed must be gone through. The feeling existing amongst those who entertained religious convictions favourable to the proposition would be satisfied with nothing short of the total abolition of the monastic institutions. He spoke highly of the education afforded the children of the poor in these establishments, and lauded the inmates, many of whom were the brightest ornaments of their sex. He should give a hearty and decided negative to the motion. Mr. Walpole spoke in favour of the motion, and said these communities were hostile in spirit and practice to the Protestant institutions of the country. After some additional discussion, a division took place, when there appeared for the motion 186, against it 119; majority for a select committee 67.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.
SALVAGE SERVICE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—Sir J. Graham, in answer to Mr. Sanders, said that officers and sailors on board the Queen's ships were directed to render every assistance to distressed merchant vessels; and by an act passed last session, all claims on the part of the Queen's ships for rendering that service must first receive the sanction of the chief officer on the station, and be confirmed by the Admiralty before they could be prosecuted in a court of law.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE REFORM BILL.—Lord John Russell, pursuant to notice, rose to inform the House that he intended to postpone the second reading of this bill, which had been fixed to take place on the 13th instant, and to explain the reasons which induced him to do so. When that subject was recommended to the attention of Parliament by Her Majesty at the opening of the session, it was still uncertain whether we were to be involved in hostilities; but in the existing state of our foreign relations it was impossible for the Government to ask the House to give their attention to such a measure, consistently with the two objects which at present were of paramount importance—that of obtaining the supplies necessary for the carrying on of the public service, and that of obtaining the ways and means by which the State might be enabled to defray the additional expenditure entailed by the imminence of war. The negotiations for peace had, unfortunately, led to no result, and the Governments of England and France had therefore signified to the Emperor of Russia that they would consider the continued occupation of the Principalities beyond a certain period fixed, as a declaration of war. An answer would reach this country in about 25 days from the despatch of the messengers at the end of last month, and therefore there was every probability that towards the close of the present month it would be the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to bring down a message to Parliament declaring, in the usual terms, that relations with the Government of Russia were broken off. He entertained the hope that when the day he now named should arrive, the circumstances of the state of affairs might be such as would enable the House to consider the subject, though that was uncertain. In the meantime the bills for Scotland and Ireland would be matured and brought in. The day on which he should now propose to proceed with the mea-

sure was that immediately following the Easter holidays, Thursday, the 27th April. The noble lord's statement, as may be supposed, was heard with breathless attention by a full House.—Sir John Shelley, amid a murmur of disapproval, expressed his deep regret at the course which ministers had thought it right to take on the subject, and believed they would find it difficult to induce the House to suppose that the whole thing had not been a sham from beginning to end.—Sir E. Dering explained that the amendment of which he had given notice had reference entirely to the time and circumstances of bringing on the Reform Bill, and not with any view of opposing reform.—After a few words from Lord E. Lennox, Mr. Labouchere expressed his opinion on the necessity of abandoning all partisan objects and views, and presenting united councils and a series of front to Europe, which was watching our proceedings. He recommended Government not to give any pledge which would in the slightest degree embarrass that free power of deciding their policy which they ought to possess, and settling the question when the proper time arrived.—Sir J. Pakington considered that the explanation of Lord J. Russell was humiliating and discreditable to her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Hume thought it unfair to throw doubts on the sincere intentions of the Government in reference to this question; and such a course was neither practical, generous, nor likely to find support. He certainly thought that the bill should not be introduced if it were not to be persevered with, but he should never think so basely of the motives and purposes of the noble lord as he had been insinuated. (Cheers.)—Sir G. Grey could not give credit to the Opposition for patriotism in the course they had pursued. It was true the supplies had been pressed, but they got up night after night to deplore the Government and endeavour to weaken it at a moment when union and energy were of the highest importance.—Mr. Disraeli thought it was clear that the noble lord had originally omitted to take into calculation the time necessary for voting the Ways and Means as well as the Supplies. A far wiser and more discreet course would have been for the noble lord at the opening of the session to have made a frank confession that the existing state of affairs did not admit of a consideration of the subject of Parliamentary reform. It was unfortunate that the country should have a minister who was continually laying siege to its institutions, and one, too, who thought unable to pass his measures still remained in office. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to throw out prognostications of disaster in the approaching war, intermingling criticisms on the Ministerial reform measure, its proposer, and supporters. The present Government, he said, had been formed on four bases of political action, all of which had been falsified.—the extension of free trade, the maintenance of peace, the encouragement of public education, and the concession of a great measure of Parliamentary reform.—Lord John Russell briefly replied to Mr. Disraeli, whose criticisms, he observed, though ingenious, had little or no bearing on the question. Mr. Disraeli was afraid to frame a motion for the expulsion of ministers from the post they now occupy. (He (Mr. Disraeli) indulged himself in various observations upon what had fallen from different members; but he was satisfied with framing periods and with uttering sarcasms which pleased his hearers; in fact, the right honorable gentleman, continued Lord John Russell, somewhat resembled the poet, who—

—fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well."
(Cheers and laughter.) With reference to a remark of Sir J. Shelley, he said he should give no other explanation than he had already given. If the remark that the measure might have been altogether a sham on his part had come from Mr. Disraeli, he should have felt deeply mortified; but, coming from one who had no right to speak in the name of reformers, he felt no utter indifference towards it. His conduct would not in the slightest degree depend on any question Sir J. Shelley might ask him, or taunts he might throw out. (Cheers.)

THE ESTIMATES.—The House then went into Committee of Supply. Supplementary votes for 16,000 additional men of the land forces, to be maintained at a charge of £500,000 during the ensuing year, and also a vote for commissariat service, were proposed and agreed to.—The House shortly after adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.
THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Layard, stated that if the Emperor of Russia accepted the propositions last made, and agreed to evacuate the Principalities, the result would in no way affect the warlike proceedings of Turkey, and only so far change the operations of the Four Powers as to enable them to resume negotiations for peace.

THE WAR BUDGET.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the "consideration of the financial state of the country." He premised that, with reference to the gravity of the circumstances in which the country was placed, it had been the opinion of the Government that they would best discharge their duty by submitting at that unusually early period of the session the financial statement for the year, and the measures they thought requisite to be adopted to meet the exigencies which must make a serious addition to the public burdens. He then proceeded to detail the actual state of the revenue and expenditure. The sums at which he had last year estimated the produce of the different sources of revenue, and the actual receipts, were, in round numbers, as follows:—

	Estimates.	Actual Receipts.
Customs	£20,680,000	£20,680,000
Excise	14,610,000	15,170,000
Stamps	6,700,000	6,960,000
Taxes	2,250,000	2,178,000
Income Tax	5,530,000	5,700,000
Post Office	900,000	1,042,000
Crown Lands	390,000	391,000
Miscellaneous	320,000	363,000
Old Stores	450,000	451,000

The total amount of revenue for the year, as estimated, including saving by reduction and conversion of debt, was £52,900,000, whereas the actual receipts produced £51,025,000, showing an improvement, or excess over the estimates of £1,875,000. On the other hand, the expenditure for which the House provided last session was estimated at £52,183,000; but the actual expenditure, though swelled by charges for military operations, was but £51,171,000; so that, while the income of the country was £1,875,000 more than the estimates, the expenditure was £1,012,000 less. Mr. Gladstone then detailed the results of the measures of last year for the remission of duties, and of those for the extension and augmentation of taxes. He had calculated the net produce of the Irish income tax for the year at £460,000, and the result had been an excess of £20,000, or about £480,000. The extension of the tax downwards, in Great Britain, to the charge of 25s. on the 10th of July; the amount which this year would produce he calculated at £434,000 against

£555,000, the yield of the present duty. He had no doubt, however, that the effect of the change would be to throw a good deal of capital into action which had hitherto been dormant, and he estimated that the ultimate revenue would be within £11,000 of the present revenue. It was his intention, he said, to lay on the table a resolution for a vote of £1,750,000 for an issue of Exchequer Bills. The balances in the Exchequer, he observed, were low at present. They would have gone on well, however, had there been no extraordinary demand. The additions to the revenue would not be realised before Christmas, whereas a large portion of the expenditure must be provided for in the next quarter, and he asked for permission to make this moderate issue of Exchequer Bills, not thinking it would be necessary to exercise the permission to its full extent; but, if it should be, the unfunded debt would only stand at present as it stood twelve months ago, when its amount was £17,750,000, and it was now £16,000,000. The Exchequer Bills were connected with the financial operation of last year upon the public debt; that measure was about £3,500,000, so that 8,000,000 had been provided, to be presented for payment, and the public balances had been, and would be, employed to pay off these stocks, together with the liquidation of debt charged upon the land revenues of the Crown. In consequence of this drain on the public balances, a less sum had been applied than would otherwise have been applied to the Sinking Fund. But the total saving from the measure had been £130,000. The summary of the whole was, that the income tax for the first half-year would be doubled for and in respect of the year 1854-55; and that a provision would be made for the interval by an issue of Exchequer Bills to the extent of £1,750,000, which, if issued, would be paid out of the growing produce of the revenue. He concluded by moving the vote as he mentioned. The close of the right hon. gentleman's speech, which lasted two hours, was followed by miscellaneous conversation, commenced by Mr. Hume, who expressed a general satisfaction with the financial provisions of the minister, and continued by Sir H. Wills, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Glyn, and other members. Various queries and criticisms were thrown out in the course of the discussion, to which Mr. Gladstone briefly replied.—Mr. Disraeli acknowledged the necessity of providing ample resources for the war, and promised to offer no opposition to any of the Ways and Means now proposed. He protested, however, against the doctrine that all the coming exigencies should be met by enhancements in direct taxation. Inquiring into the position of the treasury, as regarded ready money, he remarked that the national balance had dwindled from nine millions to less than one half the amount since the late administration quitted office. He said that in April next there would be £10 millions required on account of dividends and other necessary payments, with probably not 4 millions in hand to meet the demand. Thus the Exchequer would have to commence the financial year with a heavy debt, which must be stopped by deficiency bills. This drain of cash from the treasury he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's experiments in conversion, into the history of which he entered at much length, contending that the principle whereon they were based was most unsound, and the results, financially speaking, most disastrous. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, followed the train of events alluded to by Mr. Disraeli, correcting some of his statements as to matters of fact, and contending that if any difficulty had occurred in carrying out the operations in question they had arisen from subsequent events which occasioned a rapid rise in the price of corn and money, accompanied by a drain of bullion and a fall in the quotations of the public securities. The general conclusion of that right hon. member's speech, he observed, was to assert that the Government would be forced to issue £8,000,000 of b-hand in April, and he ought to cover the last three months of the year. Both positions he disputed, declaring that only 4 millions, at the utmost, need be raised on deficiency bills in the coming quarter, and that the operation could be completed without any serious embarrassment.—Mr. Disraeli rejoined, repeating his warning against the policy of carrying on the public business by deficiency bills instead of ready money.—The controversy, which turned upon the arithmetical computations of result, was continued for some time between the right hon. gentleman, and joined in by Mr. Hamilton, Sir F. Kelly, and other members. The resolution was then agreed to, and the House resumed. The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

MR. STURGE IN RUSSIA.—Our readers will feel interested in learning that Mr. Joseph Sturge and the other gentlemen deputed by the Society of Friends to the Emperor Nicholas have arrived at their destination, and have proceeded to fulfil their mission. Mr. Sturge has communicated to his brother Mr. Charles Sturge, of this town, some particulars of his progress, and to that gentleman we are indebted for the following details. We learn that he early in the present month the deputation left Riga, a situated in Russian Poland, and several hundred miles from St. Petersburg. This distance was traversed by means of sledges, and some conception may be formed of the hardships they had to undergo, when we learn that the deputation had to travel for the various relays on the road. Mr. Sturge, writing from St. Petersburg, on the 4th February, describes the deputation as having been very satisfactory, and, considering the 1830s of snow, that they had not been and his companion had arrived as soon as they could have expected. On their arrival at the Russian capital, the party first obtained an introduction to a gentleman who had resided in Russia for 40 years, and who it was thought would be of service to them in their delicate mission. The deputation found a report prevalent that all the members of the royal family, even including the Grand Duke Constantine, the Chancellor of the Empire, was known from the first to have opposed the war, the gentleman already alluded to recommended the deputation to leave St. Petersburg, and, if possible, to avoid the city, and it was deemed advisable to apply to their own ministers, and to the ambassador in London; and for the same reason they had preferred applying to Count Nesselrode, for the purpose of securing his assistance in the presentation of the address to the Emperor. On this letter being delivered, the Count almost immediately sent a messenger, apparently one of his private secretaries, who spoke good English, and fixed an early hour for receiving the deputation. The messenger further stated that he was instructed to render them any service he could. Mr. Sturge stated that, though the weather had been severe, yet, just after receiving this intelligence, they had even if no other good should result from it. On the 5th of February, Mr. Sturge and his friends were visited by the English consul, who, though he had little hope of success, yet he believed that the Emperor would receive them. In reference to the war, the British Consul stated to the deputation that the trade of Russia, as far as England is concerned, must be greatly paralysed by what has taken place. This circumstance, however, was not mentioned by the deputation, and it was hoped, would have its influence with him on the side of peace. On the following day the party learnt that the Emperor was riding out, and consequently that the day of their reception would be thereby postponed. However, just after receiving this intelligence, they had a note from Count Nesselrode, stating that he had been sent by the Emperor relative to the interview, and intimating his (the Count's) wish to receive their visit

about half past one o'clock. Accordingly, they waited upon him, and met with a very cordial reception. The Count said he had already spoken to the Emperor upon the subject, who had expressed his willingness to appoint a day for giving an audience. In answer to a question by Mr. Sturge, the Count said that it was very likely the Emperor would be present. The deputation then read the address they had been deputed to present, and he (the Count) replied that both himself and the Emperor sympathized with the sentiments contained in it. The deputation then retired, after having a French translation of the address for the perusal of the Emperor. The above details we have been enabled to glean from some correspondence that arrived in England on Tuesday last, and we learn that another letter has arrived dated Saturday, the 11th instant, but up to that period the party had not been summoned before the Emperor. However, they were in daily expectation of receiving his Majesty's pleasure. We may add that Mr. Sturge describes the first as exceedingly intense, the temperature being one morning at 5° Fahrenheit. However, the houses are so secured with double windows and other means used to exclude the cold, that he was not sensible of the change of temperature until going out of the domicile. Sunday is very little observed by the body of the people. The places of worship were all open, as also were a number of shops; while, on the same day, there was a large number of the frozen Nava, to which some thousands of people resorted. Mr. Sturge adds that there is an Episcopal place of worship, and also one belonging to the Independents.

PETITION.—Mr. Jeremiah Smith, the present Mayor of London, on the 2nd March, before the Recorder of the Central Criminal Court, for wilful and corrupt perjury before a Committee of the House of Commons. Smith has been for a long time the manager of election matters at Rye. In 1852 Mr. Alexander Macdonald was returned for the borough, he was petitioned against; Smith was a witness, he was examined about a certain dinner to the electors; he said he had paid for the dinner, not Mr. Macdonald, but he had not paid for the dinner, and he was a member, to reimburse him the dinner cost £220. The counsel for the sitting member admitted that the election was void. Subsequently the House of Commons ordered an enquiry into the state of the borough. Mr. Macdonald, after being examined, said that the dinner was given to him; he admitted that what he had said about the dinner was false; he was sorry for it; he really had received the money from Mr. Macdonald, but he had not paid for the dinner, and he was the party now before the court. The Recorder of the House of Commons and a short-hand writer were called to prove the evidence given by the prisoner. It came out that the cause of the sitting member had been abandoned before Smith gave his false testimony; and Sir Frederick Thesiger, objected that this put the case to the purpose for which the committee had been formed was at an end, and the defendant was not examined by any particular tribunal. The Recorder overruled the objection. Mr. Macdonald was called to prove the payment of £220 by him for the dinner; he stated that he put a bundle of notes bearing a cushion on the sofa at the Red Lion, and he did not know where the money went; he did not see any one take it; it was taken, he did not know what it was wanted for, but he had been told to put it on the sofa. Mr. Reeves, a farmer, deputed to Smith to pay the bundle of notes and handed them to Smith; Smith was not surprised, and he did not see any one take it; it was taken, he did not know what it was wanted for, but he had been told to put it on the sofa. Mr. Reeves, a farmer, deputed to Smith to pay the bundle of notes and handed them to Smith; Smith was not surprised, and he did not see any one take it; it was taken, he did not know what it was wanted for, but he had been told to put it on the sofa. Mr. Reeves, a farmer, deputed to Smith to pay the bundle of notes and handed them to Smith; Smith was not surprised, and he did not see any one take it; it was taken, he did not know what it was wanted for, but he had been told to put it on the sofa.

THE DUKES OF RICHMOND.—As it is at last officially announced that the Duke of Richmond is really going to open the turf, it may not be amiss to glance over his connection with the turf, and the history of his years. In 1820, we find only one horse, *Roncovale*, by Skiddaw, entering under his name in the *Racing Calendar*, and winning two races out of the six, which he carried off in the first of the year. In 1821, he entered under his name in the *Racing Calendar*, and winning two races out of the six, which he carried off in the first of the year. In 1822, he entered under his name in the *Racing Calendar*, and winning two races out of the six, which he carried off in the first of the year. In 1823, he entered under his name in the *Racing Calendar*, and winning two races out of the six, which he carried off in the first of the year. In 1824, he entered under his name in the *Racing Calendar*, and winning two races out of the six, which he carried off in the first of the year. 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MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.—The undersigned has for sale, just landed, ex the John Widdows, a most elegant and highly decorated marble chimney piece, ever received, executed in the best style, and of the finest quality of marble, and is now on hand, and is offered at a very low price. Patterns have been received, and the undersigned is prepared to execute any order in the most satisfactory manner. The undersigned is also prepared to execute any order in the most satisfactory manner. The undersigned is also prepared to execute any order in the most satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Retiring from the Retail Business. In consequence of the pressure I now experience, I have decided to retire from the retail business, and to devote my whole time to the management of my private affairs. I have, therefore, sold my stock, and am now in possession of the premises, and am prepared to receive any order in the most satisfactory manner.

GENEVA AND FRENCH WATCHES. sold or repaired at FLETCHER and CO., 212, George-street.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to a large assortment of household furniture, just opened, consisting of beds, sofas, chairs, tables, and other articles, all of the most elegant and useful design, and at very low prices.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDER-SIGNED.—Particulars in the advertisement.

FOR SALE.—Particulars in the advertisement.

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HATS! HATS! HATS!—B. MOUNT.—The undersigned has for sale, just landed, ex the John Widdows, a most elegant and highly decorated hat, ever received, executed in the best style, and of the finest quality of material, and is now on hand, and is offered at a very low price. Patterns have been received, and the undersigned is prepared to execute any order in the most satisfactory manner.

SYDNEY SUGAR WORKS.—Machinery and sugar, for sale, at the undersigned's.

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF WINE, SPIRITS, &c.—The undersigned has for sale, just landed, ex the John Widdows, a most elegant and highly decorated wine, ever received, executed in the best style, and of the finest quality of material, and is now on hand, and is offered at a very low price. Patterns have been received, and the undersigned is prepared to execute any order in the most satisfactory manner.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The undersigned has for sale, just landed, ex the John Widdows, a most elegant and highly decorated stove, ever received, executed in the best style, and of the finest quality of material, and is now on hand, and is offered at a very low price. Patterns have been received, and the undersigned is prepared to execute any order in the most satisfactory manner.

TO PRINTERS.—Particulars in the advertisement.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—Particulars in the advertisement.

ON SALE.—Particulars in the advertisement.

CAB-PHAXTON.—Particulars in the advertisement.

DOUBLE CORK ROSE BUTTER.—Particulars in the advertisement.

EX AMSTERDAM.—Particulars in the advertisement.

FOR SALE.—Particulars in the advertisement.

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LAND IN SYDNEY.—A most desirable piece of land, for sale, at the undersigned's.

TO GOLD-DIGGERS, PUBLISHERS, and others.—Particulars in the advertisement.

THE FAIRY MOUND OF ILLAWARRA.—Particulars in the advertisement.

MR. A. POLACK.—Particulars in the advertisement.

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MARTIN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240 Pitt-street.—Particulars in the advertisement.

MR. BURT holds a general sale by auction.—Particulars in the advertisement.

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Library of Australia

Terms et rule.

in lots to suit buyers.

Terms at sale.

100 tons Liverpool salt
10 tons coals, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mortars
Egg cups, &c., &c.
Terms of sale.

Further particulars on application to the Auctioneer.
 Terms as sold.—Title guaranteed.

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STEAM
SHELL-M
CAMPBELL, VIC
via...
From Campbell
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Pure other
half-price.

On/lines
Campbell's W
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Sunday
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STRAITS
HUNTER
FROM SYDNEY

From MORPHE

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The rates for
 Runway-street
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 Commander
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 A. R. N. Co.
STEAM
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LIAM BELLE
WEDNESDAY
3 P.M.

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Every inform
WILSON, 471,

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A £7 10s. ;
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and M. S. F.
R. F. POCKLE
Thursday next.
For freight or
passage

Receipt of cash
May 30th.
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now loading for
day next.
For freight or
apply on board
May 29.

FIRST VESSEL
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For freight or
to CURTIS and

FOR WEDNESDAY
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For freight of
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